

OFFICIAL STATEMENT



EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
(ALAMEDA AND CONTRA COSTA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA)

SPECIAL DISTRICT No. 1

\$4,000,000— Series B

\$8,000,000— Series C

ISSUE OF 1970

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BONDS
(GENERAL OBLIGATIONS)

*Bids will be received by the Board of Directors of the District at
2130 Adeline Street, Oakland, California at 10:00 A.M. Tuesday, March 8, 1977*

**EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
SPECIAL DISTRICT No. 1**

DIRECTORS

C. R. Hitchcock, *President*

Jon Q. Reynolds, *Vice-President*

Helen Burke, *Director*

A. C. Carrington, *Director*

DeWitt W. Krueger, *Director*

William P. Moses, *Director*

Kenneth H. Simmons, *Director*

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Robert C. Wooster, *Treasurer/Controller*

John H. Plumb, *Secretary*

E. E. Ross, *WPC Department Manager*

John B. Reilley, *General Counsel*

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Orrick, Herrington, Rowley & Sutcliffe, *San Francisco*

Bond Counsel

Consoer, Townsend and Associates, *San Jose-Chicago*

Consulting Engineers

Stone & Youngberg Municipal Financing Consultants, Inc., *San Francisco*

Financing Consultants

Citibank, N.A., *New York*

The First National Bank of Chicago, *Chicago*

Crocker National Bank, *San Francisco*

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This official statement was prepared by Stone & Youngberg Municipal Financing Consultants, Inc., on behalf of the East Bay Municipal Utility District, to supply information to prospective bidders on, and buyers of, \$12,000,000 principal amount of Water Pollution Control Bonds, Series B and C, proposed to be issued by Special District No. 1 of the District.


Summaries of the resolution of issuance and other documents and reports contained herein do not purport to be complete or authoritative, and reference is made to such documents on file in the offices of the District for further information concerning legal or technical matters.

This official statement is not to be construed as a contract with the purchasers of the Series B and C Bonds. Except as otherwise stated, the information contained herein has been obtained either from the books and records of the District or from sources which are believed to be reliable, but the accuracy of which is not guaranteed.

Certain legal matters incident to the authorization and sale of the Series B and C Bonds are subject to the approving opinion of Orrick, Herrington, Rowley & Sutcliffe, bond counsel to the District. Orrick, Herrington, Rowley & Sutcliffe and Stone & Youngberg Municipal Financing Consultants, Inc. will receive compensation from the District contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Series B and C Bonds.

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the District to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained herein and, if given or made, such other information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by any of the foregoing. This official statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of any offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of, the Bonds by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale.

The execution and distribution of this official statement have been authorized by the District.



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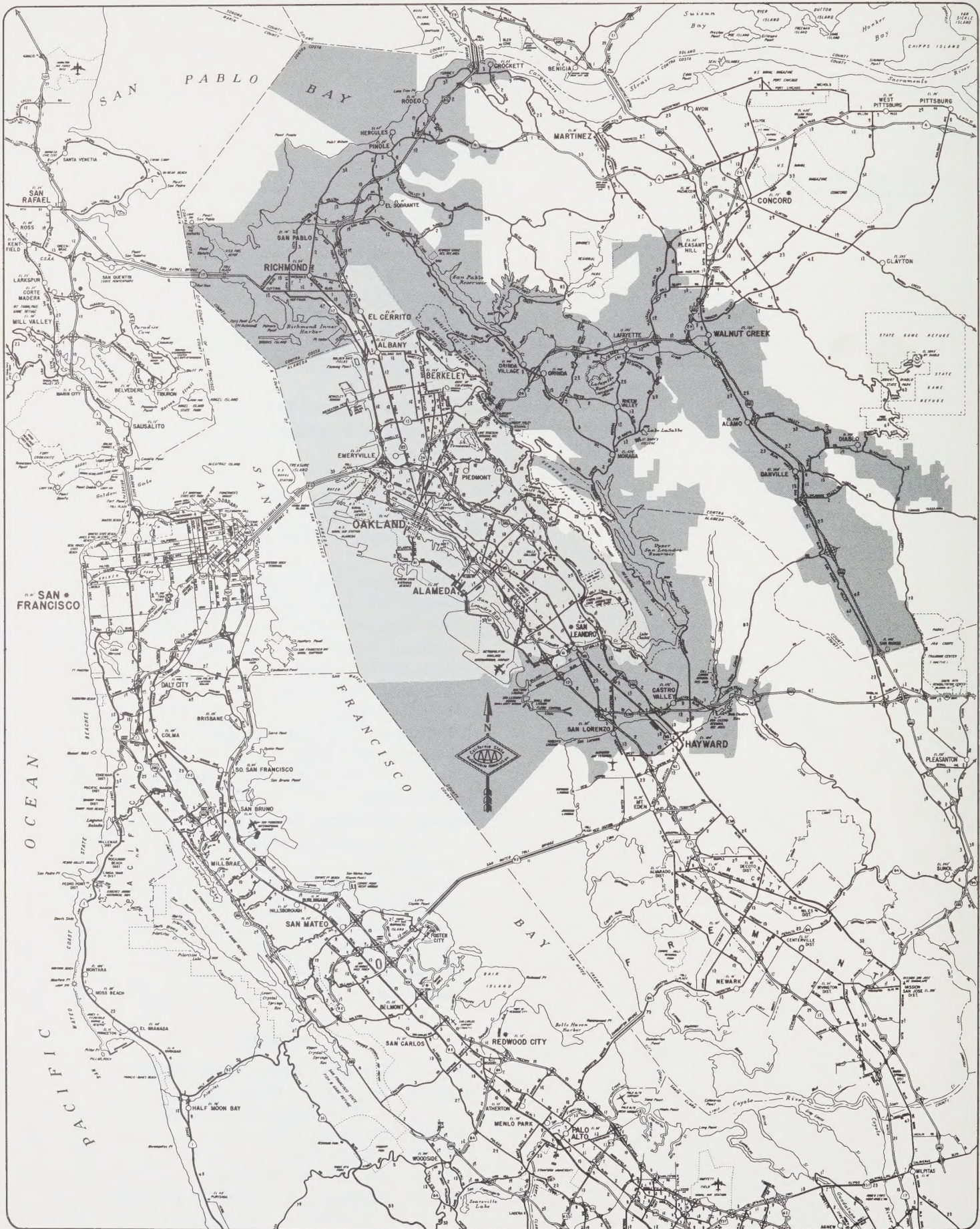
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Vicinity Map. The water service area of the East Bay Municipal Water District is shown as the overall shaded area. The service area of Special District No. 1 appears as the lighter shaded area within the overall district.

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INTRODUCTION

The East Bay Municipal Utility District performs the principal functions of distribution of water and the interception, treatment and disposal of wastewater. Water is served to a 304-square mile area on the eastern side of San Francisco Bay, with water originating mainly in the Sierra Nevada Mountains approximately 100 miles to the east. The District includes most of the urban and suburban development in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. In terms of number of customers, it is the second largest retail water distributor west of the Mississippi. Population of the District is currently estimated at 1,028,800.

The District's function of wastewater interception, treatment and disposal into San Francisco Bay is performed by Special District No. 1, which was formed in 1944 as a subdivision of the East Bay Municipal Utility District. It originally consisted of the most highly developed area in the District, the cities of Alameda, Albany, Berkeley, Emeryville, Oakland, and Piedmont. In 1970 the Stege Sanitary District, which is composed of the City of El Cerrito, a portion of the City of Richmond and the unincorporated community of Kensington, all situated in Contra Costa County, was annexed to Special District No. 1.

The Special District built interceptor sewers, a sewage treatment plant, and an outfall for discharge into deep waters of San Francisco Bay. Wastewater collected in the member cities, previously untreated, was transported to the Special District plant for treatment. There was, as a result, a very notable improvement in the quality of water in the Bay. The system currently contains 21 miles of interceptor sewers and 12 associated pumping stations; a treatment plant providing chlorination, screening, sedimentation, scum incineration, and sludge digestion and a 3-mile outfall. Special District No. 1 currently processes industrial and domestic wastes averaging between 75 and 95 million gallons per day.

The Special District's original treatment facilities began operation in 1951. By the late sixties and early seventies, the Federal and state governments adopted more stringent standards requiring higher levels of treatment. After extensive studies and voter approval

of a \$60 million general obligation bond issue in 1970, the Special District initiated construction of the first large scale pure oxygen-activated sludge facility in California.

The first construction contract was awarded in the Spring of 1973 and by the end of 1976 contracts totaling over \$56 million had been issued and two additional contracts were out for bid (estimated at \$10 million). Of the construction in progress, 98% has been completed, including all of the primary treatment improvements and additions, the effluent discharge improvements and additions, the advanced wastewater treatment plant and four of the new digesters. The secondary treatment facilities are scheduled for completion by mid-1977. Construction of the remaining digesters, the sludge handling facilities and the effluent dechlorination process (to meet a new requirement) will begin in the Spring of 1977.

Funding of the project is being provided from Federal, State and District sources. The Federal Government is providing 75% through grant funds appropriated under the Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. The State, through bonds authorized by voters as part of the Clean Water Act, is providing a grant of 12½%. The remaining 12½% is being provided from a \$60 million bond authorization approved by the voters of Special District No. 1.

Series A Bonds in the amount of \$6,300,000 were issued in 1971, and \$5,610,000 of this issue is presently outstanding. In addition there also is outstanding a total of \$6,355,000 of Special District bonds issued in 1947. During 1974 the Special District issued \$7,800,000 of Bond Anticipation Bonds which will mature on May 15, 1977.

Special District No. 1 has a 1976/77 assessed valuation of \$2,333,651,643 and the 1976/77 tax rate is 7.0¢ per \$100 assessed valuation. The District policy is to levy Special District No. 1 property taxes for costs attributable to excess capacity of facilities provided for stormwater, groundwater infiltration and future growth. Presently approximately 75 percent of the Special District's revenues are derived from sewage treatment charges, included as a separate item on the water bills of the East Bay Municipal Utility District.

The Special District No. 1's property, plant and equipment, at depreciated cost, was \$80,120,435 at June 30, 1976. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976 operating revenues amounted to \$5,223,598 of which \$3,766,126 were from sewage disposal charges and \$1,457,472 were from property taxes. Population of the service area is estimated at 575,200.

THE BONDS

Authority for Issuance

The \$12,000,000 Water Pollution Control Bonds, Series B and C, is the second sale of bonds to be offered of the \$60,000,000 East Bay Municipal Utility District, Special District No. 1, Issue of 1970 Bonds authorized at an election held November 3, 1970, by a favorable vote of 70%. Series A Bonds in the amount of \$6,300,000 were issued in August, 1971.

The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Municipal Utility District Act (Division 6 of the Public Utilities Code of the State of California). The Series B and C Bonds are non-voted bonds issued in lieu of voted bonds pursuant to Section 53540 et seq. of the Government Code of the State of California.

The Special District does not anticipate any additional bond sales during the next two years.

Terms of Sale

Bids for the purchase of each issue of Series B and C Bonds will be received by the Board of Directors of the East Bay Municipal Utility District at the office of the District Secretary, 2130 Adeline Street, Oakland, California, at 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, March 8, 1977. Details of the terms of sale will be found in the Official Notice of Sale adopted February 8, 1977.

Description of the Bonds

The \$4,000,000 Series B Bonds are numbered B1 to B800, inclusive, each in the denomination of \$5,000, dated April 1, 1977, and will mature on April 1, 1982.

The \$8,000,000 Series C Bonds are numbered C1 to C1600, inclusive, each in the denomination of \$5,000, dated April 1, 1977 and are payable on April 1 of each year as shown in the following Schedule of Maturities.

SCHEDULE OF MATURITIES—SERIES C

Maturity Date April 1	Principal Maturing	Maturity Date April 1	Principal Maturing
1978 ...	\$140,000	1991 ...	\$320,000
1979 ...	150,000	1992 ...	330,000
1980 ...	160,000	1993 ...	350,000
1981 ...	170,000	1994 ...	370,000
1982 ...	180,000	1995 ...	400,000
1983 ...	190,000	1996 ...	420,000
1984 ...	200,000	1997 ...	450,000
1985 ...	210,000	1998 ...	470,000
1986 ...	220,000	1999 ...	500,000
1987 ...	230,000	2000 ...	530,000
1988 ...	260,000	2001 ...	570,000
1989 ...	280,000	2002 ...	600,000
1990 ...	300,000		

Interest on each series of bonds is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1. Bond principal and interest are payable at paying agencies of the Special District No. 1 in San Francisco, New York, or Chicago. The Special District No. 1 will maintain paying agents in these three cities as long as any bonds of this issue are outstanding.

The paying agents of the Special District No. 1 are currently:

Crocker National Bank, San Francisco
Citibank, N.A., New York
The First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago

Redemption Provisions

The Series B Bonds maturing on April 1, 1982 are not redeemable prior to maturity.

The Series C Bonds maturing on or before April 1, 1987, a total principal amount of \$1,850,000, are not redeemable prior to maturity. Bonds maturing on or after April 1, 1988, a total principal amount of \$6,150,000, are subject to call and redemption, as a whole or in part on April 1, 1987, or on any interest payment date thereafter, in inverse numerical order, upon payment of the principal amount, accrued interest to the date of redemption, and a premium of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% of such principal amount for each year and for any remaining fraction of a year between the date of redemption and the date of maturity of the Bonds.

Notice of intended redemption is to be published in Oakland, with the first publication not less than 30 days or more than 90 days before the redemption date.

Registration

The bonds of each series are issuable as coupon bonds in \$5,000 denominations and as fully registered bonds in any multiple of \$5,000. The coupon and registered bonds will be interchangeable without charge. Registrar is Crocker National Bank, San Francisco.

Legal Opinion

The legal opinion of Messrs. Orrick, Herrington, Rowley & Sutcliffe of San Francisco, California, attesting to the validity of the Series B and C Bonds will be supplied without cost to the successful bidder for the bonds. A copy of the legal opinion, certified by the official in whose office the original is filed, will be printed on each bond without charge to the successful bidder.

Legality for Investment

It is believed that in accordance with Section 1355.1 of the Financial Code of the State of California, the Series B and C Bonds are legal investments for all trust funds and for the funds of all insurance companies, commercial banks, trust companies, the state school funds, and any public or private funds which may be invested in county, municipal or school district bonds, and may be deposited as security for the performance of any act whenever the bonds of any county, municipality or school district may be so deposited.

Tax Exempt Status

In the opinion of bond counsel, the interest on the Series B and C Bonds is exempt from present federal income taxes and from State of California personal income taxes under existing statutes, regulations, and court decisions.

Purpose of the Issues

The proceeds of the Series B Bonds will be used to provide working capital for construction costs of the District's water pollution control project.

The proceeds of the Series C Bonds will be utilized to partially finance the Special District No. 1's net costs for construction of improved and expanded treatment facilities and to also partially finance expansion of sludge management facilities.

Security

The Series B and C Bonds are general obligations of Special District No. 1 of the East Bay Municipal Utility District which has the power and (unless funds are otherwise provided) is obligated to cause annual ad valorem taxes sufficient for payment of bond principal and interest to be levied on all property within Special District No. 1 subject to taxation by the District, without limitation of rate or amount.

Although the Bonds are secured by the power of unlimited taxation, the Special District is expected to continue to derive most of its revenue from sewage disposal charges. Currently, the Special District obtains approximately three-fourths of its operating revenues from such charges.

It is the policy of the District to levy taxes only for those costs which are attributable to stormwater, groundwater infiltration and reserve capacity in its system, and to depend upon service charges for all other costs.

Bond Service Requirements

The first issue of bonds for Special District No. 1 was in 1947 when \$23,500,000 of general obligation bonds were sold for construction of the Special District's sewage treatment system. There are now \$6,355,000 of these bonds outstanding. A second bond issue in the amount of \$6,300,000 Water Pollution Control Bonds, Series A, Issue of 1970 were sold in August 1971. There are \$5,610,000 of these Series A Bonds outstanding.

During 1974, the Special District issued a total of \$7,800,000 of Bond Anticipation Bonds. These bonds will mature on May 15, 1977.

Table 1 shows the annual bond service requirements for the \$12,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the Special's District's Series B and C Bonds now being offered. Also shown in the table are the bond service requirements for the outstanding bonds and estimated total annual bond service upon issuance of the Series B and C Bonds.

Table 1

EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

SPECIAL DISTRICT NO. 1

Estimated Annual Bond Service

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	1970 Water Pollution Control Bonds						Bond Service 1970 Series A Bonds	Bond Service 1947 Bonds	Grand Total
	Series B			Series C					
	Estimated Interest @ 5%	Principal Maturing April 1	Total Bond Service	Estimated Interest @ 6%	Principal Maturing April 1	Total Bond Service			
1978 ...	\$ 200,000	\$ —	\$ 200,000	\$ 480,000	\$ 140,000	\$ 620,000	\$ 473,405	\$ 762,100	\$ 2,055,505
1979 ...	200,000	—	200,000	471,600	150,000	621,600	471,855	749,400	2,042,855
1980 ...	200,000	—	200,000	462,600	160,000	622,600	469,605	736,700	2,028,905
1981 ...	200,000	—	200,000	453,000	170,000	623,000	466,655	724,000	2,013,655
1982 ...	200,000	4,000,000	4,200,000	442,800	180,000	622,800	463,005	711,300	5,997,105
1983 ...				432,000	190,000	622,000	458,655	698,600	1,779,255
1984 ...				420,600	200,000	620,600	454,925	685,900	1,761,425
1985 ...				408,600	210,000	618,600	457,435	673,200	1,749,235
1986 ...				396,000	220,000	616,000	454,833	660,500	1,731,333
1987 ...				382,800	230,000	612,800	456,320	652,800	1,721,920
1988 ...				369,000	260,000①	629,000	456,737		1,085,737
1989 ...				353,400	280,000①	633,400	456,055		1,089,455
1990 ...				336,600	300,000①	636,600	454,395		1,090,995
1991 ...				318,600	320,000①	638,600	456,593		1,095,193
1992 ...				299,400	330,000①	629,400	452,640		1,082,040
1993 ...				279,600	350,000①	629,600	452,600		1,082,200
1994 ...				258,600	370,000①	628,600	452,750		1,081,350
1995 ...				236,400	400,000①	636,400	453,250		1,089,650
1996 ...				212,400	420,000①	632,400	452,750		1,085,150
1997 ...				187,200	450,000①	637,200	456,125		1,093,325
1998 ...				160,200	470,000①	630,200			630,200
1999 ...				132,000	500,000①	632,000			632,000
2000 ...				102,000	530,000①	632,000			632,000
2001 ...				70,200	570,000①	640,200			640,200
2002 ...				36,000	600,000①	636,000			636,000
Totals .	\$1,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$7,701,600	\$8,000,000	\$15,701,600	\$9,170,588	\$7,054,500	\$36,926,688

① Callable on and after April 1, 1987.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION AND FINANCIAL DATA

District Organization

The East Bay Municipal Utility District was organized in 1923 pursuant to the Municipal Utility District Act of 1921. The District is governed by a board of seven directors, elected by geographical area for alternating four-year terms. District powers are broad and include authority to levy taxes, up to 7.0¢ per \$100 assessed valuation, on all taxable property within Special District No. 1, and unlimited taxes for bond service. The District has sole authority to establish rates and charge for all utilities owned by it and is permitted under the Act to acquire, construct, own, operate or control works for supplying the District and public agencies in the District with light, water, power, heat, transportation, telephone service or other means of communications, or means for the collection, treatment or disposition of garbage, sewage or refuse matter and public recreation facilities appurtenant to its reservoirs. The East Bay Municipal Utility District presently exercises only those functions relating to water supply and recreation and, through its Special District No. 1, sewage treatment and disposal (water pollution control).

Special District No. 1 of the East Bay Municipal Utility District was created in 1944 and an initial bond authorization of \$23,500,000 was approved by the voters of the Special District in 1946. The Special District consisted of the cities of Alameda, Albany, Berkeley, Emeryville, Oakland, and Piedmont. In 1970 the Special District annexed the Stege Sanitary District which included the City of El Cerrito, the community of Kensington, and a small part of Richmond. The Special District includes most of the highly developed urban area on the east shore of San Francisco Bay. Covering an 81.5 square mile area, the Special District represents about 27% of the area, 56% of the population and 49% of the 1976/77 assessed valuation of East Bay Municipal Utility District.

The collection of wastewater is a function of the component cities and the Stege Sanitary District. The wastewater is then intercepted and transported to the plant of Special District No. 1 for treatment and disposal into San Francisco Bay.

The East Bay Municipal Utility District maintains entirely separate accounting and financial data for its water and water pollution control activities. Administration and legal and financial services for all District operations are provided by the general staff of the East Bay Municipal Utility District.

Service Charges

The Special District finances the costs of its sewerage operations from monthly service charges and taxes. The service charges are included on the same bill and collected together with the water service charges of the East Bay Municipal Utility District.

Between 1956 and 1967 the Special District had a residential service charge of 30¢ a month per single family dwelling and a basic service charge of 4¢ per 100 cubic feet of water used by apartment, commercial, and industrial accounts. These charges were increased in 1968 to 35¢ and 4.7¢, respectively, raised again in 1970 to 40¢ and 5.4¢, and in 1971 were increased to 45¢ and 6.1¢.

In December 1972, the Special District adopted a Wastewater Control Ordinance, which became effective on January 1, 1973, to provide source control in order to monitor and control the quantity, quality and flow of sewage and industrial waste. In addition, the Ordinance required that service charges be levied that will achieve an equitable recovery of the capital and operating costs of such facilities. The monthly charges were increased to a basic rate of 75¢ per unit for dwellings of four or less units and a variable rate of from 10¢ to 40¢ per 100 cubic feet of water consumption was established for all other discharges. These service charges were increased again in April 1976 to \$1.00 for the basic rate and from 10¢ to 70¢ for the variable rate. When the Special District's secondary treatment facilities are fully operational, presently scheduled for the summer of this year, the District anticipates further service charge increases to offset the higher operating costs of the facilities.

Assessed Valuations

Property assessed valuations are those established for county taxes by Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, and taxes are collected by county tax collectors at the same time and on the same bills as general county and school taxes. Prior to 1971/72, Special District No. 1 taxes were levied only within Alameda County, but the annexation of Stege Sanitary District resulted in taxation within Contra Costa County beginning in 1971/72.

The State Board of Equalization reports that for 1976/77 assessed valuations in Alameda County average 25.8% of market value, and in Contra Costa County 22.8%. (Public utility property in the District, other than water utility, is assessed by the State Board at 25% of estimated real value.)

The California State Legislature adopted two types of reimbursable exemptions beginning in the tax year 1969/70. The first of these exempts 50 percent of the assessed valuation of business inventories from taxation. The second exemption provides a credit of \$1,750 of the assessed valuation of an owner-occu-

pied dwelling for which application has been made to the county assessor. Revenues estimated to be lost to local taxing agencies due to such exemptions, however, are reimbursed from state sources. Such reimbursement is based upon total taxes due upon such exempt values and therefore is not reduced by an amount for estimated delinquencies.

The following summary presents the Special District's 1976/77 assessed valuation before any deductions for these two exemptions. For the 1976/77 fiscal year, State reimbursable business inventory exemptions total \$92,878,962 and homeowners exemptions amount to \$168,942,934.

EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

SPECIAL DISTRICT NO. 1

1976/77 Assessed Valuation

	Alameda County	Contra Costa County	Total
Secured Roll	\$1,768,430,948	\$122,939,129	\$1,891,370,077
Utility Roll	131,460,490	4,148,380	135,608,870
Unsecured Roll	302,214,446	4,458,250	306,672,696
	<u>\$2,202,105,884</u>	<u>\$131,545,759</u>	<u>\$2,333,651,643</u>

The 1976/77 assessed valuation of Special District No. 1 by component city is as follows:

Alameda			
County:			
Alameda ...	\$ 232,570,493		
Albany	55,652,707		
Berkeley ...	405,440,007 ^①		
Emeryville ..	82,625,077		
Oakland	1,356,520,574 ^②		
Piedmont ...	69,195,036		
San Leandro.	36,055		
Unincor-			
porated ..	65,935	\$2,202,105,884	
Contra Costa			
County:			
El Cerrito ..	\$ 90,794,582		
Richmond ^③ .	17,586,970		
Unincor-			
porated ^④ .	23,164,207	131,545,759	
		<u>\$2,333,651,643</u>	

① Includes \$2,069,585 of Redevelopment Agency incremental assessed valuation.

② Includes \$31,559,369 of Redevelopment Agency incremental assessed valuation.

③ Portion of.

④ Principally Kensington.

Tax Rates and Levies

Under legislation enacted by the California Legislature, which became effective January 1, 1973, the maximum tax rate which may be levied by Special District No. 1 for general purposes, exclusive of bond service, is limited to the rate in effect for the 1971/72 or 1972/73 fiscal year.

The 1976/77 tax rate for Special District No. 1 is 7.0¢ per \$100 assessed valuation. Due to the variance in the assessment ratios between Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, the tax rate shown on the tax bill in each county for the Special District is 6.9¢ and 7.9¢, respectively. Tax rates levied by Special District No. 1 since 1971/72 are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Tax Rate Per \$100 Assessed Valuation
1971/72	\$.070
1972/73063
1973/74063
1974/75070
1975/76070
1976/77070

An indication of the level of tax rates within Special District No. 1 is presented in the summary below.

The Special District contracts with Contra Costa County to receive 100% of the Special District secured levy in that county regardless of actual delinquency. Pursuant to the Revenue and Taxation Code

Sections 4701 et seq., Contra Costa County establishes a delinquency reserve and the county assumes responsibility for all secured delinquencies. The delinquency rate for all of Contra Costa County as of June 30, 1976 was 1.87%. Special District assessed valuations, tax levies and delinquencies for the past five years are shown below.

EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

SPECIAL DISTRICT NO. 1

Total 1976/77 Tax Rates in Selected Code Areas

Taxing Agency	Code Area 13000 Berkeley	Code Area 14000 Emeryville	Code Area 17001 Oakland	Code Area 2100 Alameda	Code Area 3000 El Cerrito	Code Area 85064 Kensington
County	\$ 3.110	\$3.110	\$ 3.1100	\$ 3.110	\$ 2.719	\$ 2.719
City	3.665	1.450	2.9403	2.520	2.235	—
Schools	7.526	3.225	7.0980	6.585	6.448	6.448
Special Districts	1.478	1.300	1.3000	1.300	1.925	5.391
Base Rate, All Prop- erty	\$15.779	\$9.085	\$14.4483	\$13.515	\$13.327	\$14.558
Land and Improvements:						
Flood Control	—	.240	.2400	—	—	—
Total, All Rates	\$15.779	\$9.325	\$14.6883	\$13.515	\$13.327	\$14.558

EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

SPECIAL DISTRICT NO. 1

Assessed Valuations, Tax Levies and Delinquencies

	Fiscal Year				
	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
Assessed valuations: ①					
In Alameda County ...	\$1,624,065,556	\$1,691,394,843	\$1,798,501,049	\$1,880,105,441	\$2,015,349,909
In Contra Costa County	98,352,899	99,139,628	105,778,652	107,839,978	117,471,058
Total District	\$1,722,418,455	\$1,790,534,471	\$1,904,279,701	\$1,987,945,419	\$2,132,820,967
Secured Levy: ②					
Alameda County	\$ 942,115	\$ 882,695	\$ 867,695	\$ 1,002,511	\$ 1,065,320
Delinquent June 30 ...	\$ 17,300	\$ 18,131	\$ 17,907	\$ 27,462	\$ 21,921
Percent Delinquent ...	1.84%	2.05%	2.06%	2.74%	2.06%
Contra Costa County ③	N.A.	\$ 58,743	\$ 59,853	\$ 58,718	\$ 64,864
Delinquent June 30 ...	N.A.	\$ 665	\$ 738	\$ 847	\$ 623
Percent Delinquent ...	N.A.	1.13%	1.23%	1.44%	.96%

① Before deductions for business inventory and homeowners' exemptions, which are reimbursed by the state.

② Net basis. All exemptions excluded.

③ Contra Costa County pays 100% of secured tax levy and assumes responsibility for delinquencies.

Debt Statement

Special District No. 1 presently has outstanding a total of \$19,765,000 of general obligation bonded indebtedness. Of this total, \$7,800,000 are bond an-

ticipation bonds which will be retired on May 15, 1977. The detail of Special District No. 1 bonded debt is shown below. A statement of Special District No. 1's direct and overlapping bonded indebtedness is presented in Table 2.

Date of Bonds	Principal Amount	Final Maturity	Amount Outstanding March 8, 1977
2/ 1/47	\$23,500,000	2/ 1/87	\$ 6,355,000
9/ 1/71	6,300,000	9/ 1/96	5,610,000
5/15/74	2,300,000	5/15/77	2,300,000
9/15/74	2,500,000	5/15/77	2,500,000
12/15/74	3,000,000	5/15/77	3,000,000
			<u>\$19,765,000</u>

Table 2
EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT—SPECIAL DISTRICT NO. 1
Statement of Direct and Overlapping Bonded Debt

1977 Population (Estimated)	575,200
1976/77 Assessed Valuation	\$2,333,651,643 ^①
Estimated Market Value	9,126,953,000 ^②

	Percent Applicable	Amount Applicable March 8, 1977
San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District	20.768%	\$153,356,104
San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit Dist.-Special District No. 1	100.	10,250,000
Alameda-Contra Costa Transit Dist.-Special Service District No. 1	55.930	2,628,710
Contra Costa County and Authorities	4.157	210,250
Peralta Junior College District	100.	37,070,000
Alameda, Albany, Berkeley and Piedmont Unified School Districts	100.	12,090,000
Oakland Unified School District	100.	52,735,000
Other School and Special Districts	Various	26,745,455
City of Oakland	99.977	10,917,488
Cities of Alameda, Albany, Berkeley and El Cerrito	100.	5,110,000
East Bay Municipal Utility District	48.887	69,606,544
East Bay Municipal Utility District-Special District No. 1	100.	31,765,000 ^③
TOTAL GROSS DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT		\$412,484,551^④
Less: East Bay Municipal Utility District (100% self-supporting)		69,606,544
East Bay Municipal Utility District-Special District No. 1 (estimated 44% self-supporting)		13,976,600
City of Oakland (Airport Bonds, 100% self-supporting)		1,079,752
TOTAL NET DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT ..		\$327,821,655^④

	Ratio To		
	1976/77 Assessed Valuation	Estimated Market Value	Per Capita
1976/77 Assessed Valuation			\$4,057
Gross Direct Debt	1.36%	.35%	55
Net Direct Debt76	.19	31
Gross Total Debt	17.68	4.52	717
Net Total Debt	14.05	3.59	570

① Includes incremental assessed valuations of Redevelopment Agencies totaling \$33,628,954.

② The State Board of Equalization reports 1976/77 Alameda County assessed valuations average 25.8% of full value and Contra Costa County averages 22.8%. Public utility property (\$135,608,870) is assessed at about 25% of full value.

③ Includes \$12,000,000 to be sold March 8, 1977 and \$7,800,000 Bond Anticipation Bonds maturing May 15, 1977.

④ Excludes revenue bonds and Special District's share of Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum Corporation (\$16,746,617).

Employees' Retirement System

Full-time employees (currently 101) of Special District No. 1 are members of the Employees' Retirement System, a contributory pension plan which provides retirement, disability and survivorship benefits. The District is required to have an actuarial valuation of the Retirement System at least every two years and an actuarial investigation into the mortality, service and compensation experience at least every four years. The actuarial investigation and valuation of the Retirement System at June 30, 1975 was completed on November 24, 1975. At that date, the Special District No. 1 share of the unfunded

actuarial liability amounted to \$1,269,786 which is being amortized over approximately a thirty-year period from the date of the actuarial evaluation. Further details of the Retirement System may be found in Note 3 on page 14.

Financial Statements

A five-year summary of revenue is presented in Table 3. The District's audited statement of revenue and statement of changes in financial position for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1976 and 1975, together with year-end balance sheets, appear in Tables 4, 5 and 6.

Table 3
EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
SPECIAL DISTRICT NO. 1
Summary of Revenue

Fiscal Year	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
Operating revenue:					
Sewage disposal	\$1,889,333	\$ 2,578,052	\$ 3,659,563	\$ 3,613,371	\$ 3,766,126
Taxes, including state subventions	1,178,171	1,118,215	1,187,354	1,340,889	1,457,472
Total operating revenue	\$3,067,504	\$ 3,696,267	\$ 4,846,917	\$ 4,954,260	\$ 5,223,598
Operating expenses:					
Sewer lines and pumping	\$ 343,708	\$ 362,176	\$ 413,969	\$ 469,254	\$ 547,621
Treatment plant	1,023,260	1,007,858	1,178,132	1,519,869	1,661,447
Customer accounting and collecting	307,051	342,257	400,111	457,176	503,052
Administrative and general	279,200	277,225	473,721	482,992	540,794
Contributions to retirement system	63,437	78,990	81,444	105,465	117,645
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	479,367	494,287	494,174	500,347	739,613
Total operating expenses	\$2,496,023	\$ 2,562,793	\$ 3,041,551	\$ 3,535,103	\$ 4,110,172
	\$ 571,481	\$ 1,133,474	\$ 1,805,366	\$ 1,419,157	\$ 1,113,426
Add:					
Other revenue (expenses):					
Interest earned on investments	\$ 322,197	\$ 343,853	\$ 370,262	\$ 662,117	\$ 513,824
Other, net	—	5,700	97	(2,641)	(32)
Total other revenue	\$ 322,197	\$ 349,553	\$ 370,359	\$ 659,476	\$ 513,792
Deduct:					
Interest expense:					
Interest and amortization of bond expenses	\$ 504,659	\$ 547,180	\$ 540,617	\$ 818,465	\$ 898,033
Less interest charged to construction ..	18,937	69,489	322,268	653,691	721,057
Total interest expense	\$ 485,722	\$ 477,691	\$ 218,349	\$ 164,774	\$ 176,976
Revenue invested in the Water Pollution Control System:					
For the year	\$ 407,956	\$ 1,005,336	\$ 1,957,376	\$ 1,913,859	\$ 1,450,242
At beginning of year	8,922,490	9,330,446	10,335,782	12,293,158	14,207,017
At end of year	\$9,330,446	\$10,335,782	\$12,293,158	\$14,207,017	\$15,657,259

Table 4
EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
SPECIAL DISTRICT ONE
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL SYSTEM Balance Sheet

ASSETS		
	June 30	
	1976	1975
Property, plant and equipment (Note 1):		
Interception and outfall	\$17,382,483	\$16,945,423
Pumping	4,892,572	3,672,422
Treatment	19,372,488	4,425,713
Other	5,261,289	2,314,887
	<u>46,908,832</u>	<u>27,358,445</u>
Less—Accumulated depreciation	9,563,817	10,110,485
	<u>37,345,015</u>	<u>17,247,960</u>
Land and rights of way	3,523,674	3,523,203
Construction in progress	39,251,746	39,549,690
	<u>80,120,435</u>	<u>60,320,853</u>
Bond Interest and Redemption Fund Cash and temporary cash investments	561,952	562,293
Current assets:		
Cash and temporary cash investments	5,761,567	10,701,844
Customer and other accounts receivable, net of allowance for losses of \$4,556 and \$4,774	515,521	382,894
Federal and state grants receivable (Note 1)	4,105,872	
Due from Water System	122,703	8,262
	<u>10,505,663</u>	<u>11,093,000</u>
Deferred debits	71,717	27,595
	<u>\$91,259,767</u>	<u>\$72,003,741</u>
LIABILITIES		
	June 30	
	1976	1975
Capitalization:		
Revenue invested in the Water Pollution Control System, per accompanying statement	\$15,657,259	\$14,207,017
Contributions in aid of construction (Note 1)	51,312,671	32,442,919
Long-term debt due serially through 1997 (Note 2):		
Maturing after one year	11,965,000	20,555,000
Maturing within one year	8,590,000	780,000
	<u>20,555,000</u>	<u>21,335,000</u>
Total capitalization	87,524,930	67,984,936
Current liabilities (excluding long-term debt maturing within one year):		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,494,700	3,780,163
Accrued interest on long-term debt	219,876	228,551
	<u>3,714,576</u>	<u>4,008,714</u>
Deferred credits	20,261	10,091
	<u>\$91,259,767</u>	<u>\$72,003,741</u>

Table 5
EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
SPECIAL DISTRICT ONE
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL SYSTEM
Statement of Revenue

	Year Ended June 30	
	1976	1975
Operating revenue:		
Sewage disposal (Note 1)	\$ 3,766,126	\$ 3,613,371
Taxes, including state subventions	1,457,472	1,340,889
Total operating revenue	<u>5,223,598</u>	<u>4,954,260</u>
Operating expenses:		
Sewer lines and pumping	547,621	469,254
Treatment plant	1,661,447	1,519,869
Customer accounting and collecting	503,052	457,176
Administrative and general	540,794	482,992
Contributions to retirement system (Note 3)	117,645	105,465
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 1)	739,613	500,347
Total operating expenses	<u>4,110,172</u>	<u>3,535,103</u>
	<u>1,113,426</u>	<u>1,419,157</u>
Add:		
Other revenue (expenses):		
Interest earned on investments	513,824	662,117
Other, net	(32)	(2,641)
Total other revenue	<u>513,792</u>	<u>659,476</u>
Deduct:		
Interest expense (Note 2):		
Interest and amortization of bond expenses	898,033	818,465
Less interest charged to construction	721,057	653,691
Total interest expense	<u>176,976</u>	<u>164,774</u>
Revenue invested in the Water Pollution Control System:		
For the year	1,450,242	1,913,859
At beginning of year	14,207,017	12,293,158
At end of year	<u>\$15,657,259</u>	<u>\$14,207,017</u>

Table 6

**EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
SPECIAL DISTRICT ONE
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL SYSTEM
Statement of Changes in Financial Position**

	Year Ended June 30	
	1976	1975
Financial resources were provided by:		
Revenue invested in the Water Pollution Control System	\$ 1,450,242	\$ 1,913,859
Depreciation and amortization	745,491	505,212
Financial resources provided from operations	2,195,733	2,419,071
Other financial resources provided:		
Proceeds from the sale of bonds		5,500,000
Contributions in aid of construction	18,869,752	23,039,980
Decrease in Bond Interest and Redemption Fund	341	109
	<u>\$21,065,826</u>	<u>\$30,959,160</u>
Financial resources were used for:		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	\$20,539,195	\$28,466,816
Retirement of long-term debt	780,000	770,000
Working capital changes—increase (decrease):		
Cash and temporary cash investments	(4,940,277)	4,302,457
Customer and other accounts receivable	132,627	(754,179)
Federal and state grants receivable	4,105,872	
Other current assets	114,441	(26,385)
Current liabilities	294,138	(1,800,511)
Other	39,830	962
	<u>\$21,065,826</u>	<u>\$30,959,160</u>

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

August 20, 1976

To the Board of Directors
East Bay Municipal Utility District

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheets and the related statements of revenue and of changes in financial position appearing on pages 10 through 14 of this official statement present fairly the financial position of the East Bay Municipal Utility District, Special District One, Water Pollution Control System, at June 30, 1976 and June 30, 1975, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied. Our examinations of these statements were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.

EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
SPECIAL DISTRICT ONE
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL SYSTEM
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 1976 and 1975

NOTE 1—Summary of significant accounting policies:

The District's accounting policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles for water utilities. The accounts are maintained substantially in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts for Water Utilities, a system which investor owned utilities are required to follow by the California Public Utilities Commission, although the District is not subject to regulations of the Commission.

Utility plant—at original cost

The cost of additions to utility plant and replacements of retired units of property is capitalized. Cost includes material, direct labor, transportation and such indirect items as engineering and supervision, employee fringe benefits and interest during construction on borrowed funds related to plant under construction. Repairs, maintenance and minor replacements of property are charged to expense. As property units are retired in the ordinary course of business the depreciated cost of the property plus removal cost, less salvage, is charged to depreciation expense.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis using the estimated service lives of the related assets. The aggregate provisions for depreciation were 2.73% and 1.86% of average depreciable plant for the years ended June 30, 1976 and June 30, 1975.

Revenue

Sewage disposal billings are either at flat rates or are based on the strength and volume of wastewater discharged. Customer bills are rendered on a cyclical basis throughout a monthly or bimonthly period; revenue is recognized in the period that bills are rendered. The District does not accrue revenue for sewage disposal services performed but not yet billed at the end of the fiscal year.

State and federal grants

The majority of the District's construction projects are financed principally by federal and state grants. Such grants are based on percentage of completion and are recorded as contributions in aid of construction at the time requests for grant payments are made.

Employees' Retirement System

See Note 3 for policy relating to Employees' Retirement System.

NOTE 2—Long-term debt:

The bonds outstanding at June 30, 1976 are general obligation bonds and bear annual interest and mature as follows:

Series	Interest Rate	Principal Amount	Maturity	
			Fiscal Year	Annual Amounts
Sewage Disposal Bonds	2.00%	\$ 6,990,000	1987	\$635,000-640,000
Water Pollution Control Bonds	5.00-7.00	5,765,000	1997	155,000-445,000
1974 Bonds	5.30	7,800,000	1977	At maturity
		<u>20,555,000</u>		
Maturing within one year		8,590,000		
Maturing after one year		<u>\$11,965,000</u>		

The Sewage Disposal Bonds and the Water Pollution Control Bonds are callable currently and after September 1, 1981, respectively, each at a premium on its respective interest payment date. The Water Pollution Control Bonds annual payments increase each year by \$5,000 to \$25,000 until final payment of \$445,000 in fiscal 1997.

In fiscal 1975 the remaining \$5,500,000 of the "Bond Anticipation Bonds" authorized in 1974 were issued and the entire issue is currently callable. The 1974 bonds were issued in anticipation of bonds to be issued under the remaining \$53,700,000 of the bonds authorized November 3, 1970. The anticipation bonds are issued on an interim basis to provide working capital for construction costs during the initial phase of the Water Pollution Control project.

NOTE 3—Employees' Retirement System:

All regular full-time employees are members of the Employees' Retirement System. The Retirement System is a contributory pension plan which provides retirement, disability and survivorship benefits. The District's policy is to fund pension costs as accrued.

Total accruals under and contributions to the Retirement System by Special District One for the years ended June 30, 1976 and June 30, 1975 amounted to \$166,157 and \$140,609, respectively, including amortization of the unfunded actuarial liability over approximately a thirty-year period from the date of the most recent actuarial valuation. The majority of the contributions are classified separately in the Statement of Revenue and the remaining portion has principally been capitalized as part of utility plant.

During the year ended June 30, 1975 the plan was amended to make regular full-time employees members of the Retirement System upon employment, rather than after a six-month waiting period. Concurrently, the existing members were given the opportunity to obtain credit for the first six months service by making the appropriate contributions. During the year ended June 30, 1976 the plan was amended to provide increased benefits for most employees who retire before the mandatory retirement age, and certain actuarial assumptions were changed to reflect current experience. The amendments and changes resulted in an increase in pension costs of approximately 17% beginning in March 1976.

Based on an actuarial study of the Retirement System as of June 30, 1975 which gives effect to amendments and changes previously adopted, the actuarially computed value of Special District One vested benefits for the plan exceeded its share of the net assets of the retirement fund at June 30, 1975 by approximately \$900,000. The District is required to have an actuarial valuation at least every two years.

THE ENTERPRISE

The Special District No. 1 operates a sewage treatment system which intercepts wastewater from the District's component cities and the Stege Sanitary District and currently provides primary treatment for the wastewater before discharging it into the San Francisco Bay. The system currently consists of: 21 miles of interceptor sewers with 12 associated pumping stations, a treatment plant that provides chlorination, screening, sedimentation, scum incineration, and sludge digestion and dewatering; and a 3-mile outfall which discharges the treated wastewater into the strong tidal waters of the Bay. A diagram of the District's facilities is presented on the following page.

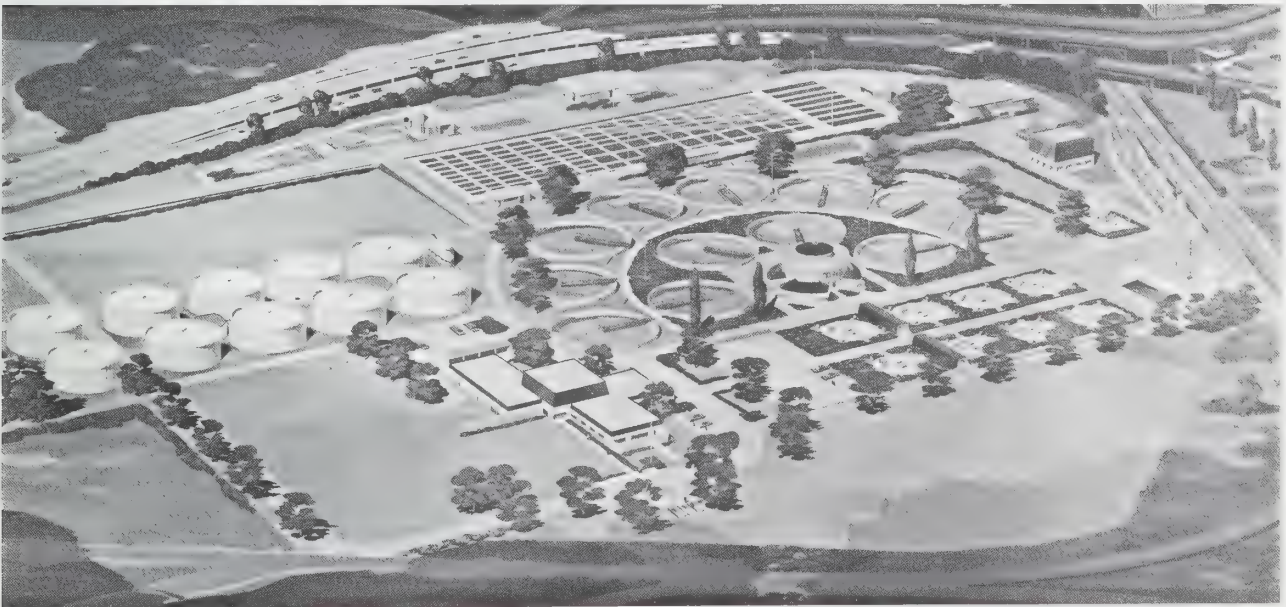
The treatment system, which began operation in 1951, significantly reduced the pollution caused by

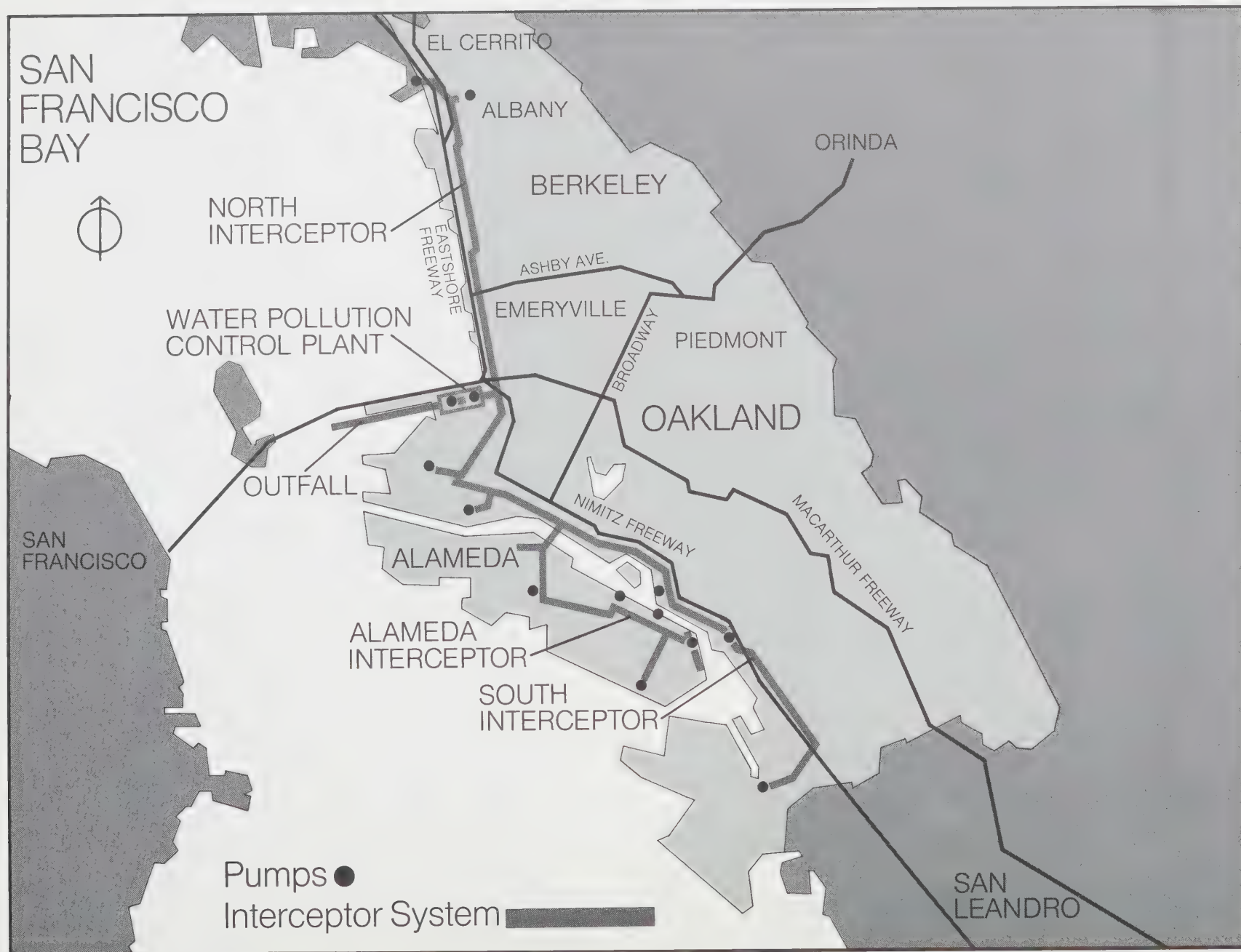
the direct discharge of raw sewage into the Bay. In the late sixties and early seventies, however, the Federal and State governments adopted new and more stringent standards of pollution control that required a higher level of treatment.

In order to meet these new standards, an extensive study was undertaken to investigate the numerous treatment processes available and develop the best method of meeting the new requirements. The process selected was a secondary treatment process using a high purity oxygen activated sludge process. In addition, the study recommended expanding and improving the primary treatment process, adding eight more digesters to process the sizable increase in solids (sludge) removed during secondary treatment, constructing new sludge dewatering facilities, adding to and improving the effluent discharge system, and finally, constructing an advanced wastewater treatment plant that would reclaim water for in-plant process use and provide data on the best practicable treatment process to reclaim water for industrial and agricultural uses.

The first construction contract was awarded in the Spring of 1973 and by the end of 1976 contracts totaling over \$56 million had been issued and two additional contracts were out for bid (estimated at

Architect's rendition of the Special District No. 1 Water Pollution Control Plant. This facility is scheduled to be fully operational in the summer of 1977 and will have the capacity to provide full primary treatment to 300 million gallons of wastewater per day and full secondary treatment to approximately 168 million gallons per day.





Special District No. 1 provides wastewater treatment for an 81.5 square mile area in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. Special District No. 1 facilities and the communities served are shown in the above diagram.



When completed, twelve new clarifiers will provide a portion of the secondary wastewater treatment process.

\$10 million). Of the construction in progress, 98% has been completed, including all of the primary treatment improvements and additions, the effluent discharge improvements and additions, the advanced wastewater treatment plant and four of the new digesters. The secondary treatment facilities are scheduled for completion by mid-1977. Construction of the remaining digesters, the sludge handling facilities and the effluent dechlorination process (to meet a new requirement) will begin in the Spring of 1977.

Funding of the Wastewater Treatment System Improvement Project has been provided from Federal, State and District sources. The Federal Government is providing 75% through grant funds appropriated under the Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. The State, through bonds authorized by voters as part of the Clean Water Act, is providing a grant of 12½ %. The remaining 12½ % is being provided from a \$60 million bond authorization approved by the voters of Special District No. 1.

A summary of Special District No. 1's project costs for work completed or under construction since 1971 and the District's estimate of new work to be initiated is presented below.

EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

SPECIAL DISTRICT NO. 1

Summary of Wastewater Treatment System Project Costs

Projects completed or under construction:

Primary Treatment Plant Improvements	\$ 8,100,000	
Pumping Plant Improvements	1,400,000	
Outfall Modifications	500,000	
Secondary Treatment Facilities	36,700,000	
Digesters	6,500,000	
Administrative and Maintenance Buildings	3,400,000	
Process Water Plant	2,800,000	
Design and Engineering	3,200,000	
Land Acquisition	2,900,000	\$65,500,000

Projects to be initiated:

Dechlorination Facilities	\$ 1,000,000	
Sludge Processing Facilities	10,000,000	
Land Acquisition	700,000	\$11,700,000
		<u>\$77,200,000</u>

Funding:

Federal and State grants	\$62,900,000	
Series A Bonds, Issue of 1970	6,300,000	
Series C Bonds, Issue of 1970	8,000,000	
		<u>\$77,200,000</u>



Aerial photograph of downtown Oakland overlooking Lake Merritt. A portion of the U.S. Naval Air Station at Alameda and the facilities of the Port of Oakland appears in the center background. The City of San Francisco is seen in the far background across San Francisco Bay.

ALAMEDA AND CONTRA COSTA COUNTIES

The economy of the communities within the Special District is closely tied to that of the greater geographical and statistical areas of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, generally called the East Bay.

The cities of Alameda, Albany, Berkeley, Emeryville, Oakland and Piedmont are located in the northwest portion of Alameda County along San Francisco Bay. The cities of El Cerrito and Richmond and the community of Kensington are in the western portion of Contra Costa County.

Alameda County, with a July 1976 estimated population of 1,094,300, covers a total area of 820 square miles and extends some 35 miles eastward from San Francisco Bay through the rolling hills to the San Joaquin Valley. It was formed in 1853 from portions of Contra Costa and Santa Clara Counties. Along the Bay is a complex of contiguous cities with numerous industrial plants, waterfront terminals, financial institutions, trade and service centers, and extensive residential areas.

The City of Alameda, located across the deep water estuary from the City of Oakland, is an island community with a population of 71,900. One of the largest employers in the East Bay is the Alameda Naval Air Station, a permanent installation for aircraft maintenance and overhaul and a primary aviation supply center, which employs over 8,000 civilians and has a military complement of 5,000.

Albany, known primarily as a city of homes, is the location of the Western Regional Research Center—U. S. Department of Agriculture, the largest research facility for agriculture in the western states. To the east are the Berkeley Hills, noted for gracious homes and recreational areas. Albany has approximately 14,050 residents.

Berkeley is internationally famous as the home of the nine-campus University of California. Approximately 20 percent of the city's 107,500 residents are associated with the University. Complementing the primarily residential complexion are recreational facilities such as the 2,065-acre Tilden Regional Park and a well-developed industrial area.

Located just north of Oakland along the Bay is the city of industry, Emeryville. Although the city is a working place for over 20,000 people, the residential community amounts to slightly over 4,100 persons. Emeryville's industrial firms pay approximately 90 percent of the city's taxes.

Within the past six years an extensive residential and commercial complex has been built along the shore of the Bay west of I-80. At Emeryville are the Watergate Tower, an office and professional building, the Watergate Apartments, and the Watergate Market. Also located in this area are a new Holiday Inn, Trader Vic's and other restaurants, and the new Emeryville City Hall. At the Berkeley Marina, about two miles north, a new Marriott Hotel and several quality restaurants have been built.

Oakland, California's sixth largest city with 333,100 residents, lies at the hub of the nine Bay Region counties. It is the county seat and largest city in the Special District. Oakland is the headquarters and principal transfer point for Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART), serving Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Francisco Counties.

Functionally, Oakland is changing from an industrial orientation to increasing importance as a commercial center. Major office buildings have been developed along the Lake Merritt area. Kaiser Center and the Ordway Building of Kaiser Industries Corp. are examples. Impressive redevelopment programs such as Acorn, Oak Center, and City Center not only provide new jobs and additional taxes but enhance the beauty of the city. With completion of the 24-story Clorox Building in April 1976, the \$200 million City Center project now has 700,000 square feet of Class A office space. A BART sub-level entrance serves the project. A parking garage on two levels, with space for 1,100 cars, is approximately 60 percent completed.

The \$30 million, 53,000-seat Oakland/Alameda County Coliseum sports complex, home of several major league professional teams, the \$7 million Oakland Museum and the famed Jack London Square



The service area of Special District No. 1 encompasses nearly all of the urban area shown in the photograph. Looking south, from bottom to top, are the cities of Albany, Berkeley, Oakland, Emeryville and Alameda. The major highway fronting along the east shore of San Francisco Bay, in the foreground, is Interstate Highway 80.

are examples of progressive planning. Linked to the City of San Francisco by the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, Oakland is the western terminus of three transcontinental railways, a major world port, a focal point of the state's freeway system and a principal gateway for domestic and international airline services.

Piedmont is primarily a residential community located southeast of Berkeley. Incorporated in the early 1900's, the city has a population of 10,300. The economy of the city is based on the high personal income of its residents. Median family income was \$20,017 in the 1970 Federal Census, compared with a countywide figure of \$11,133.

Contra Costa County, one of the 27 original counties of California, is also one of the most diversified. It covers 802 square miles of land and water north and east of Alameda County. Population as of July 1976 was estimated at 597,500. The county fronts on San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun Bays, Carquinez Strait and the San Joaquin River, with more than 70 miles of shoreline accessible to ocean transport. It is ideally situated for light and heavy industry.

The City of El Cerrito lies north of Berkeley. The city is residential in character with a limited area developed for commercial purposes. Although there are no large industrial plants within the city limits, major industrial activity is located in nearby Richmond. Many professional and academic persons reside in the city limits. The State Department of Finance estimates population of the city at 22,800.

Kensington, an unincorporated community, is north of Berkeley and east of El Cerrito. The area is primarily residential. Service districts provide police and fire protection. Estimated population is 5,300.

The two East Bay counties enjoy a strong industrial base, an advancing commercial, regional office, and services industry growth, pleasant residential areas and well-developed community facilities. The San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District provides a high-speed link between East Bay cities and San Francisco, fostering continued steady growth throughout the Special District, as well as the greater EBMUD area. The tabulation below shows the population of areas served by the Special District in Alameda and Contra Costa counties.

SPECIAL DISTRICT NO. 1

Population of Areas Served

	1960 Census	1970 Census	1976 Estimate
Alameda	63,855	70,968	71,900②
Albany	14,804	14,674	14,050②
Berkeley	111,268	116,716	107,500②
Emeryville	2,686	2,681	4,100②
Oakland	367,548	361,561	333,100②
Piedmont	11,117	10,917	10,300②
El Cerrito	25,437	25,190	22,800②
Kensington①	5,635	5,823	5,294③
Other	4,450④	4,470④	6,156④
Total	606,800	613,000	575,200
Alameda County	908,209	1,073,184	1,094,300⑤
Contra Costa County	409,030	558,389	597,500⑤

① Unincorporated.

② January 1, 1976 estimate by State Department of Finance.

③ April 1975 special census.

④ Estimated.

⑤ July 1, 1976 estimate by State Department of Finance.

Personal Income and Housing

Personal income for Alameda County residents totaled over \$6.1 billion in 1973 (most recent data available), and residents of Contra Costa County realized more than \$3.4 billion, according to studies by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The tabulation below is a summary of gross income sources in the two counties. Wages and salaries represent the largest single income source in both counties. This segment is proportionately much larger in Alameda County, accounting for over two-thirds of gross income. Property income ranks second in both counties, although it is a more important income source in Contra Costa than in Alameda County.

The 1970 Census of Housing reported 379,766 housing units in Alameda County. About 61 percent

were single family dwellings and 46 percent owner-occupied, with a median value of \$23,700. Since 1970, approximately 50,000 units have been built in the county. About half have been single family homes. The average permit value for single units in 1976 (through October) was \$42,984, exclusive of land.

In Contra Costa County, the 1970 Census reported 178,384 housing units, of which nearly 78 percent were single homes and over 61 percent were owner-occupied homes with a median value of \$25,700. Approximately 45,000 housing units have been built in the county since 1970. Of this number, nearly 59 percent were single family structures. In 1976 (ten months) the average permit value for new single homes was \$42,699. Statewide, the average single home permit was valued at \$39,690, not including land.

SOURCES OF PERSONAL INCOME^①

EAST BAY COUNTIES

(Thousands of Dollars)

	Alameda County		Contra Costa County	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Wages and salaries	\$4,455,251	67.0%	\$1,396,611	56.0%
Other labor income	245,811	3.7	99,428	4.0
Proprietors' income	333,788	5.0	178,116	7.1
Property income	852,806	12.8	476,585	19.1
Transfer payments	767,115	11.5	345,265	13.8
Total	\$6,654,771	100.0	\$2,496,005	100.0

^① Gross income only. Does not include contributions for social insurance or residence adjustment. Calendar year 1973.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Employment

Alameda County and Contra Costa County form part of the five-county San Francisco-Oakland Labor Market Area, reported on a monthly basis by the State Department of Employment Development. As of November 1976, total wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments for this metropolitan area numbered 1,339,000, compared with 1,325,100 the previous November. Trade, government, services, and manufacturing were the principal employment groups, with services gaining 5,300

workers during the year. The unemployment rate was 10.6 percent, compared with 11.9 percent in November 1975.

Nearly one-third of all jobs in the five-county San Francisco-Oakland Metropolitan Area are found in Alameda County. Principal sources of employment in the county are government, trade, manufacturing, and services, in that order. Lines of the Bay Area Rapid Transit District started serving the southern part of the county in 1972, with service as far south as Fremont, and this has resulted in substantially increased employment gains in that area.

The Oakland Labor Market, including the neighboring cities of Emeryville and San Leandro, has traditionally been the industrial heart of the San Francisco-Oakland Metropolitan Area. The City of Oakland has also developed into a major financial, commercial, and governmental center. There is an increasing service sector employment, with some relocation of manufacturing to the southern part of the county, although manufacturing payrolls remain very important in terms of total employment.

The Berkeley Labor Market is strongly influenced by the home campus of the University of California. Research firms and technologically-oriented light industry, attracted by the University's famed faculty and facilities, add to professional employment in the area, supplementing the general industrial base of the city.

Contra Costa County residents accounted for nearly 17 percent of 1975 total civilian employment in the Bay Area. Rapid population increases have resulted in substantial gains in trade and services, which are second and third, respectively, as employment sources. Government payrolls are first in importance, with manufacturing in fourth place.

The Richmond Labor Market includes Richmond, Kensington, El Cerrito, and San Pablo. Major employment has historically been provided by petroleum refining, primary and fabricated metals production, chemicals, food processing, and ship repair. New major construction projects in Richmond have resulted in substantial Federal government and trade employment gains in the area.

In 1975, a six-story regional Social Security Administration Payment Center opened in Richmond. The facility serves 14 states and employs an estimated 2,000 persons. Early in 1976 the U.S. Postal Service dedicated a \$40 million regional bulk mail handling center in Richmond, with initial employment of 600. In August 1976 a \$60 million regional shopping center opened for business in Richmond. The developer estimates that 3,000 permanent employees will be required to operate this commercial complex at full development. Three major department stores are now open.

The accompanying table shows the distribution of employment for the two East Bay counties, based on the most recent studies by state labor analysts. Major manufacturing and non-manufacturing employers are listed on pages 24 and 25.

Oakland/Alameda County Coliseum Complex



MAJOR EMPLOYERS IN ALAMEDA COUNTY

Name of Firm	Type of Business	Employees
Manufacturing:		
General Motors Corporation	Automobiles	5,700
Kaiser Affiliated Companies	Manufacturing, engineering, broadcasting and other	5,200
The Rucker Company	Electronic, hydraulic and computer control system	2,100
Owens-Illinois, Inc.	Glass and corrugated shipping containers	2,040
Peterbilt Motors Co.	Heavy duty motor trucks	1,700
Caterpillar Tractor Co.	Fuel injection equipment	1,640
Western Electric Co.	Communications equipment	1,510
Diablo Systems, Inc., (Subsidiary of Xerox Corp.)	Computer equipment manufacturer	1,300
Del Monte Corporation	Food packing	1,232-4,150
General Electric Company	Electrical apparatus	1,220-1,370
Oakland Tribune	Newspaper	1,200-1,250
International Harvester	Agricultural and industrial equipment	1,100
Sandia Laboratories, Sandia Corp.	Nuclear research and development	1,100
P.I.E. (Subsidiary of International Utilities)	Motor carrier	1,000
Pacific States Steel Corp.	Metal products	800-1,100
Hunt-Wesson Foods, Inc.	Food processing	700-3,000
Non-Manufacturing:		
University of California, including Lawrence Radiation Laboratories at Berkeley and Livermore	Education, AEC laboratories	16,000
Alameda County	Government	9,000
Alameda Naval Air Station	Air station, overhaul and repair	8,000
Oakland Unified School District	Education	6,400
Mervyn's	Department store	5,000
Montgomery Ward & Co.	Retail stores	4,700-5,400
Pacific Telephone Co.	Utility service	4,500-5,000
U. S. Postal Service	Mail service	4,000
Oakland Army Terminal	Military supplies	2,400
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	Gas and electric service	3,600-3,735
Southern Pacific Transportation Co.	Rail and motor transportation	3,500
City of Oakland	Municipal government	3,500
Naval Supply Center	U. S. Navy	3,000
Fremont Unified School District	Education	2,400
Safeway Stores, Inc.	Food products distribution	2,100
World Airways, Inc.	Transportation	2,000
Hayward Unified School District	Education	2,000
Bay Area Rapid Transit District	Public transportation	1,874
AC Transit District	Public transportation	1,825
Berkeley Unified School District	Education	1,800
Naval Medical Center	U. S. Naval hospital	1,700
Blue Cross of Northern California	Health insurance	1,600
Capwell's	Department store	1,585-1,695
Burns International Security Service, Inc.	Security	1,500
City of Berkeley	Municipal government	1,500
Calif. State University, Hayward	Education	1,400
Kaiser Foundation Hospital	Hospital	1,400
Lucky Stores, Inc.	Food products distribution	1,280
State Dept. of Public Health	Medical services	1,200
Alameda Unified School District	Education	1,170
Payless Drug Stores	Retailer	1,140
Bank of America N.T. & S.A.	Finance	1,100-1,200
East Bay Municipal Utility District	Utility service	1,100
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	Department store	1,060-1,200
Peralta Community College District	Education	1,050

Sources: Oakland Chamber of Commerce and Bay Area Employer Directory.

MAJOR EMPLOYERS IN WESTERN CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

Name of Firm	Type of Business	Employees
Richmond Unified School District	Education	3,100
Standard Oil Co. of California	Petrochemicals	2,700
Veterans Administration Hospital	Hospital	2,240
Fry's Food Stores	Food products distribution	1,700
California & Hawaiian Sugar Co.	Sugar refining	1,500
Contra Costa Community College District	Education	1,300
United Grocers, Ltd.	Wholesale grocery co-op	1,300
Safeway Stores, Inc.	Food products distribution	1,250
Shell Oil Company	Petrochemicals	1,100
Chevron Research Co. (Subsidiary of Standard Oil Co.)	Research and development	1,070
Hilltop Shopping Center	Retail Sales	2,000
Social Security Administration	Regional payment center	2,000
U. S. Postal Service	Bulk mailing center	600
Phillips Petroleum Co.	Petrochemicals	900
Bethlehem Steel Corp.	Metals	800
Brookside Hospital	Medical services	775
Union Oil Co.	Petrochemicals	700
City of Richmond	Municipal government	650
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	Utility service	600
Chevron Chemical Co.	Chemicals	500
Willamette Iron & Steel	Ship repair and conversion	500
Beckman Instruments, Inc.	Electronic instruments	450
Stauffer Chemical Co.	Chemicals	430
Santa Fe Railway Co.	Transportation	430

Sources: Contra Costa County Development Association and Bay Area Employer Directory.

EAST BAY COUNTIES

EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers

Industry	Alameda County		Contra Costa County	
	June 1975	June 1976	June 1975	June 1976
Construction	18,300	18,900	8,900	9,300
Manufacturing—Durables	48,800	49,300	10,600	10,500
Manufacturing—Nondurables	29,900	30,100	14,500	14,700
Transportation, Utilities	31,300	31,000	9,800	9,800
Trade—Wholesale	26,000	26,700	5,800	6,400
Trade—Retail	68,400	69,100	30,200	31,100
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	21,900	22,500	6,400	6,500
Services	74,800	76,300	26,900	27,600
Government	108,600	108,600	36,000	38,900
Other	1,000	1,000	200	200
Total	429,000	433,500	149,300	155,000

Source: California Employment Development Department.

Industry and Commerce

Manufacturing activity in Alameda County is very diversified. Transportation equipment (largely motor vehicles) ranks first in payrolls, followed by food processing, fabricated metal products, nonelectrical machinery, and stone-clay-glass products. More than forty of the nation's billion-dollar industrial concerns have plants, warehouses, and subsidiaries in the county.

Military installations in Alameda County employ many civilian personnel. The U.S. Navy employs over 12,000 at the Naval Air Station, Alameda, the Naval Supply Center, Oakland, and the Naval Regional Medical Center in Oakland. The latter is the site of Oak Knoll Naval Hospital, one of the Navy's principal medical care facilities. The U.S. Army employs 2,400 at the Oakland Army Base, which houses the Military Ocean Terminal, the Military Traffic Management Command, and the Navy's Public Works Center.

One of the principal attractions for industry in the Oakland area is the Port of Oakland, largest containership port on the West Coast. The Port has expanded beyond the waterfront acreage that was

the basis of its growth in containerization. In 1975 development of 85 acres at Middle Harbor Terminal accommodated Seatrain, Inc., United States Lines, American President Lines, and Marine Terminals Corporation. In May 1975 the Port sold \$18 million of revenue bonds to develop 35 acres at Outer Harbor Container Terminal to house a consortium of four Japanese shiplines operating container ships. The Port operates Oakland International Airport, and is also the developer of a garden-type industrial park, and a commercial complex at Jack London Square.

Contra Costa County offers industry 70 miles of shoreline accessible to ocean transport. Among its more than 450 manufacturing plants, the industrial sector is dominated by petroleum, chemicals, and metal products, the vast majority of which are dependent upon the county's deep water ports for the shipping and receiving of goods.

As previously noted, research and development firms and producers of sophisticated products with a high technological content are locating in areas adjacent to Berkeley and in Contra Costa County. This trend is attributable in large part to the vast

Port of Oakland



resources of the University of California, which operates the Richmond Field Station and the Richmond Services Center in western Contra Costa County.

Two of the nation's largest canners, Del Monte Corporation and Hunt-Wesson Foods, are located in the East Bay. Del Monte operates two canning plants and a can manufacturing plant in Oakland, a cannery in Emeryville, a distribution center in Alameda, California Division Headquarters in Berkeley, an agricultural research center in San Leandro, a science research center in Walnut Creek, and a label printing plant in Oakland. These facilities are operated by a year-round staff of 800 and up to 4,500 during the peak canning season.

The East Bay is a major wholesale and distribution center for northern California and much of the western United States. Nearly all the leading wholesale grocery houses serving the northern part of the state are located in the East Bay. United Grocers serves 1,600 stores from its Richmond facilities. Safeway Stores operates major food production, packaging, and distribution facilities at Richmond. Other large food distributors in the area include Fleming Foods, Associated Food Stores, Alpha Beta, and Lucky Stores.

Downtown Oakland is the principal retail hub in the East Bay. Serving central Alameda County is Bay Fair, a major regional shopping center in San Leandro. In western Contra Costa County is the new \$60 million Hilltop Shopping Center, opened in August 1976 at Richmond. Located in the northeastern part of the city, adjacent to Interstate 80, this major commercial complex features three anchor tenants—Macy's, J. C. Penney Company, and Capwell's. Plans have been announced for more than 100 satellite retail and service establishments. The Hilltop complex is currently about 70% complete.

Taxable sales transactions in Alameda County for 1975 approximated \$3.7 billion, and exceeded \$1.8 billion in Contra Costa County, according to the State Board of Equalization. In the four years 1972-75, increases in taxable sales transactions for cities within the Special District ranged from 16.6 percent in Oakland to 40.9 percent in Emeryville (largely non-retail). Alameda and El Cerrito registered gains of more than 31 percent during this period.

The following tabulation shows growth in taxable sales for Alameda, Berkeley, El Cerrito, Emeryville, Oakland, Alameda County and Contra Costa County from 1972 through the first half of 1976.

TAXABLE TRANSACTIONS FOR EAST BAY CITIES (\$'000 omitted) ①

Area	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 (6 Mos.)
Alameda	\$ 90,894	\$ 105,650	\$ 112,611	\$ 119,395	\$ 61,101
Berkeley	241,505	265,610	292,233	310,426	160,593
El Cerrito	63,483	72,194	75,165	83,320	41,957
Emeryville	62,255	66,518	89,225	87,727	39,392
Oakland	1,025,425	1,103,997	1,192,123	1,195,206	610,804
Alameda County	2,876,132	3,227,276	3,544,533	3,689,668	1,909,490
Contra Costa County	1,196,939	1,413,873	1,644,650	1,823,174	1,026,855

① Nontaxable items include food for home consumption, prescription drugs, and certain other items. Gasoline for highway use became taxable July 1, 1972.

Source: State Board of Equalization.

Construction Activity

Building officials in Alameda County issued construction permits valued at nearly \$1.6 billion during the five years ending in 1975, while Contra Costa authorities awarded permits with an aggregate value of about \$1.2 billion during the same period.

In Alameda County, residential permits normally account for about 60 percent of total valuation. Residential permit valuation in Contra Costa County generally runs about 70 percent of total permit valuation. In both counties, single family homes form the bulk of dollar volume in the residential category.

The total values of building permits by individual years since 1971 for the two East Bay counties and the principal cities of the Special District are summarized below. The distribution of permit valuation for 1975 in Alameda County is presented on page 29.

A listing of large building permits issued in the first ten months of 1976 within the Special District No. 1 appears below. The largest is a permit to the City of Oakland in the amount of \$6,722,936 for parking garages at the City Center Project.

SPECIAL DISTRICT NO. 1 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS

(\$000 omitted)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 (10 Mos.)
Alameda	\$ 11,957	\$ 26,949	\$ 8,620	\$ 7,610	\$ 8,857	\$ 3,745
Albany	2,405	2,310	15,716	1,948	3,539	3,090
Berkeley	11,848	21,054	8,238	11,616	12,908	9,068
El Cerrito	3,622	5,456	3,641	3,426	3,600	2,858
Emeryville	7,607	6,085	8,412	12,014	1,547	1,289
Oakland	77,583	68,137	64,483	57,845	57,286	42,572
Alameda County	388,897	352,519	311,567	264,355	263,884	252,035
Contra Costa County .	244,150	261,475	249,689	208,403	234,672	289,258

Source: *California Construction Trends*, Security Pacific Bank.

SPECIAL DISTRICT NO. 1 SERVICE AREA

Large Building Permits, January-October 1976

Type of Construction	Location	Owner/Builder	Amount
Industrial	Oakland	Kilpatrick's Bakeries	\$1,000,000
Amusements	Oakland	City of Oakland	1,448,573
Parking Garages	Oakland	City of Oakland	6,722,936
Packaging Facility	Oakland	United Parcel Service	600,000
Hospital	Oakland	Providence Hospital	1,200,000
Apartments (45)	Albany	Eddie Biggs	1,119,015
Industrial	Oakland	Brockway Glass	1,238,000
Office Buildings	Oakland	Port of Oakland	666,317
Store Addition	Alameda	Mervyns Dept. Store	533,000
Hospital	Berkeley	Alta Bates Hospital	517,000
Apartments (55)	Oakland	Lake Merritt Apt.	913,700
Office Building	Oakland	Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	650,000
Industrial	Emeryville	Watergate Assoc.	400,000

Source: *California Construction Trends*, Security Pacific Bank.

ALAMEDA COUNTY
DISTRIBUTION OF BUILDING
PERMIT VALUATION 1975
(\$000 omitted)

	Valuation	% of Total
Single dwelling residential . .	\$111,861	42.4%
Multi-dwelling residential . . .	17,127	6.5
Other residential (alterations, additions)	32,843	12.5
New commercial	38,322	14.5
New industrial	18,764	7.1
Other commercial and industrial (public buildings, additions)	44,967	17.0
Total Valuation	\$263,884	100.0
Number of new dwelling units:		
Single-family	2,655	76.5%
Multi-family	817	23.5
Total units	3,472	100.0

Source: *California Construction Trends*, Security Pacific Bank.

Transportation

Transportation facilities have played an important role in the development of the Special District and surrounding area. Initially, heavy industry was attracted to Oakland and to the northern boundary of Contra Costa County because of direct access for deep water ships to San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean. Contra Costa County annually accounts for between 70 and 80 percent of the tonnage passing through the Golden Gate.

Major highways in the Special District include Interstate 80, which connects San Francisco and Sacramento, State Highway 17, accommodating north-south traffic circulation on the east side of San Francisco Bay, and Interstate 580, which traverses the District and provides access to the San Joaquin Valley and Southern California via Interstate 5. State Highway 24 links Oakland with eastern Contra Costa County, passing through the Caldecott Tunnel.

Transbay bridges include the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, which extends Interstate 80 into San Francisco; the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge, leading into Marin County and northern areas; and the San Mateo and Dumbarton Bridges connecting East Bay points with the San Francisco Peninsula.

Three transcontinental railroads—Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, and Western Pacific—have major terminals in the East Bay, providing service to national markets. Funds have been appropriated by the State Legislature for a \$1 million AMTRAK terminal adjacent to the Richmond BART terminal, enabling passengers to transfer to BART or A/C Transit for points throughout the Bay Area.

The Port of Oakland, an independent agency of the City of Oakland, is the second largest container port in the United States. It handled almost seven million revenue tons of cargo in 1975, and is served by 46 international shipping lines. The Port has 25 berths, over 300 acres of container terminal facilities with 14 container cranes, and an additional 40 acres of general cargo and special handling areas. Currently under construction is another 52-acre container terminal complex in the Port's Outer Harbor for completion by 1977.

The Port of Oakland also operates Oakland International Airport, the 300-acre Oakland Airport Business Park, an adjoining 175-acre Distribution Center, and Jack London Square, the East Bay entertainment and restaurant center located on the waterfront.

Oakland International Airport serves 130 U.S. and overseas cities with regularly scheduled flights by eleven airlines. The main runway of 10,000 feet is being lengthened to 12,500 feet. During 1975, approximately 2.2 million passengers passed through the terminal, and over 333,000 aircraft movements were recorded. World Airways, the world's largest charter carrier, maintains its headquarters base at Oakland International Airport. In 1973 the Port of Oakland built the \$14 million World Air Center, a maintenance facility, for lease to World Airways. This Center serves all airlines at the airport.

Bay Area Rapid Transit

Transportation planning in the East Bay centers on BART, the Bay Area Rapid Transit District, headquartered in Oakland. This high speed transit system serves the three counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Francisco. BART carries commuters between Oakland and San Francisco in nine minutes, the trains transiting a tube under the Bay. Transbay service was inaugurated in September 1974.

From Oakland, branch lines extend to Richmond, in western Contra Costa County, to Concord, in central Contra Costa County, and to Fremont, in

southern Alameda County. BART provides District residents convenient access to major employment and recreational centers in the three counties served by the system.

Education

Public school instruction through the secondary grades in Alameda County is provided by four elementary school districts, one high school district, and fourteen unified (K-12) school districts. Contra Costa County is served by nine elementary school districts, two high school districts, and seven unified districts. In both counties, over 80 percent of all students are in unified school districts. Enrollment for school districts located in Alameda County service areas of the Special District are shown below. Enrollment in both elementary and high school grades has declined over the past five years.

SPECIAL DISTRICT NO. 1

Public School Enrollment, Alameda County

School District	1970/71 School Year	1975/76 School Year
Alameda Unified	12,637	10,782
Albany Unified	2,481	2,234
Berkeley Unified	15,248	12,970
Emery Unified	605	582
Oakland Unified	65,963	54,286
Piedmont Unified	2,588	2,448
Total	99,522	83,302

Source: Alameda County Superintendent of Schools.

Residents of El Cerrito and Kensington, in Contra Costa County, are served by the Richmond Unified School District.

Community colleges in California are supported by local taxes and offer the two-year certificate in various academic and vocational fields. Community colleges in Alameda County, with 1975/76 enrollments in parentheses, are Oakland's Merritt College (9,814) and Laney College (14,027), and the College of Alameda (7,830), all under the Peralta Community College District. The South County Community College District operates Chabot College in Hayward and a new Valley Campus in Livermore, with combined enrollment of 19,308. Ohlone College (9,050) in Fremont is the only campus of the Fremont-Newark Community College District.

The Contra Costa Community College District operates three campuses—Contra Costa College (9,718) at San Pablo, in the western part of the county, the new Los Medanos College (5,323) at Pittsburg, and Diablo Valley College (18,738) in Pleasant Hill, serving the eastern portion of Contra Costa County.

The University of California at Berkeley is one of the landmarks of the East Bay owing to both the impressiveness of its 1,200-acre campus and its reputation as an educational and research center. Enrollment (27,204 in the fall of 1975) normally represents every state in the nation and over one hundred countries. Other degree institutions of the East Bay Area include California State University, Hayward, with an enrollment of 11,771; Mills College, located in Oakland, a private college with an enrollment of 1,018; St. Mary's at Moraga, a Christian Brothers' school with an enrollment of 1,175; and Holy Names College in Oakland with 698 enrolled.

Recreation

Over 41,000 acres of recreational lands in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties are administered by the East Bay Regional Park District, a tax-supported public agency organized in 1934. These lands range in size from 21 acres to 4,908 acres. They offer East Bay residents a variety of outdoor terrain and activities, including swimming, fishing, boat rental marinas, hiking, campgrounds, golf courses, riding, and picnic facilities.

Among the larger regional parks in or near the Special District are Anthony Chabot Regional Park and Lake Chabot (4,908 acres), Redwood Regional Park (2,162 acres), Charles Lee Tilden Regional Park (2,065 acres), and Wildcat Canyon Regional Park (2,045 acres). In addition, there are various recreational areas, state beaches, and regional preserves administered by EBRPD.

Recreational facilities of East Bay Municipal Utility District at Lafayette Reservoir and San Pablo Reservoir and a 55-mile system of hiking and riding trails on watershed land supplement the above system of regional parks, and represent a significant contribution to the quality of life in the East Bay. In addition to lakes and reservoirs in the East Bay, there are EBMUD recreational facilities in operation at Pardee Reservoir and Lake Camanche, east of Stockton in the Sierra foothills.

District residents also enjoy boating and sailing on San Francisco Bay.

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